

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 29.

VICTORIA, B.C., MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1899.

NO. 16.

DIAMONDS

Early in the year we received reliable information that the price of diamonds was about to advance, the demand being much greater than the world's supply. Acting on this information we fortunately purchased very heavily and now have on hand a splendid stock of all sizes, which we can and will sell at THE OLD PRICE for since purchasing what we then considered enough to last us for a year. Diamonds have advanced 25 per cent. Last week we made a cash offer for several thousand dollars' worth at the old price, but the reply came: "Can not replace at less than 25 per cent. advance."

Take our advice, if you want any diamonds, get them now, while the price is still low, as when this stock is gone we positively can not duplicate it for the money.

Challoner & Mitchell,

47 Government Street

THE JEWELLERS.

WESTSIDE...



EASTER OFFERINGS

There are so many items—all new, all pretty—clamoring for mention that the advertiser finds it difficult to decide which of them shall "get their names in the papers." Printer's ink can do but little justice to a showing such as this. We will simply mention a few of the many attractions.

Perrin's Kid Gloves All the new shades.
Handsome Costume Pieces Some Special Novelties.
Spring Dress Goods All the Fashionable Styles.
Blouse Silks A Most Exquisite Collection.
Novelty Blouses New York's Latest Creations.
Crash Suits and Duck Suits.
Denim Skirts and Silk Skirts.
New Spring Wash Goods A large number of Advance Styles.

We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock.

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, LTD.



FOR SALE

On Sonoma Lake, 2 1/2 Miles from Duncan's Station.
250 Acres All Good Farming Land
Partly cleared and cultivated, 25 acres under first-class fruit trees. Dwelling of nine rooms; bath, hot and cold water and other conveniences. Barn with accommodation for 24 head of cattle. Whole farm fenced. Will be sold as a whole or in tracts of 10 acres and upwards. For particulars apply to **GOVERNMENT ST. MR. E. MUSGRAVE**, on the premises.

EASTMAN'S Easter Violette PERFUME.

Put up in an elegant package. The correct thing for Easter. 50c. per package.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST, N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Let Us Fill Your Prescription.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—On Sunday, on Menzies, Superior or Kingston streets, a crescent-shaped gold scarf-pin set with pearls. Reward at Times office.

TO LET—Rooms and board, or light house-keeping rooms, with use of kitchen; central. Apply Y. Times office.

FOR SALE—21 acres good land, 23 cleared, good buildings, 14 miles from city limits; price, \$1,500. Terms, \$250 cash, balance, \$100 per year. A. Williams, 101 Yates street.

FOR SALE—Very good 5-roomed cottage, wired for electric light, very cheap, \$750; neat cottage, Victoria West, cheap, \$600; very terms, no interest charged; 4 acres land, small cottage, good stable, \$400; farm, 100 acres, 20 acres cleared, \$2,500; easy terms, money to loan. A. Williams, 101 Yates street.

LOST—Friday afternoon, corner Port and Douglas, purse containing money. Reward at Times office.

LOST—Hazel and strap, on Blanchard or Fort streets. Finder please leave at Times office.

STAYED—To my place, one acre mare, with white face, on the 1st February. Owner can have the same by paying \$500. Apply Yew Tree Farm, Colwood.

LADIES' DRESS-SKIRTS—made and finished nicely from \$1.00 each, blouses from \$1.00. Dresses made cheap in proportion, by private lady. Address, 101 Yates street.

JOINT FORTGET ENTERTAINMENT by Fidelity Temple, Juvenile Templars, tomorrow night in Temperance Hall; exercises, songs, drama, recitation, drill, matches and instrumental selections; suitable for old or young. Admission 15 cts.

COAL AND WOOD—Best sack, \$5.50; Dry Wood, per cord, \$3.50. McInt & Co., 15 Broad street.

COAL, \$5.50 PER TON—New Wellington Collieries. Kingston & Co., agents; office, 44 Fort street; telephone call 647.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston, wharf and office, Belleville street, James Bay; telephone call 491, or Swanton & Oddy's, telephone 491.

PROF. KAUFFMAN, from Chicago—Mango, Vienna and mandarin. Rooms 77, Five Stars block. Office hours, 2 to 3 p.m. Best references, moderate terms.

C. M. COOKSON—First-class plumbing, gas, steam and hot water fitting, corner Broad and Johnson streets. Tel. 674. Jobbing promptly attended to.

UNION BREWERY DEPOT, 150 Government street.

GET FORBES TO PAINT IT. ADDRESS 100 DOUGLAS STREET.

REMOVAL.

J. Bosgowitz & Sons have removed to the corner of Wharf and Yates Streets.

FURNISHED OFFICES.

House-keeping Rooms. Every convenience as well as most reasonable rates. Apply to either Mr. Bosgowitz, at Broad St., or to the owner, at 101 Yates St., or to the owner, at 101 Yates St.

AUCTION

In old Methodist Church, corner Pandora and Broad streets.

THURSDAY, 30th MARCH AT 2 P.M.

FURNITURE, &C.

Red Sets, Bedsteads (all sizes), Carpets, Wire, Box and Wood Mattresses, Very Fine Ash Sideboard, Bedding, Extension Tables, Kitchen Tables, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Bookshelves, Cupboards, Bookcases, Mirrors, Meat Safes, Dinner Sets, White Sewing Machine, Cook Stoves, Lot Chairs, Tool Chests, Lounge, Showcases, etc., etc. Terms cash. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

E. & D. BICYCLES

The 1899 Wheels just in, and undoubtedly THE BEST WHEEL IN THE MARKET.

LEADING FEATURES.

Four Point Bearings, Absolutely Dead-Proof, Requires No Oiling.

J. L. BECKWITH

AGENT, 40 JOHNSON STREET.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The New Ontario Dominion Ministers Reviewing—British Manufacturers Want Canadian Goods.

Ottawa, March 27.—Mr. Demers, the member for Levis, was introduced by Premier Laurier and the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick. Mr. T. G. Davies, Saskatchewan, then proceeded to deal with Mr. Davis's speech on Friday last.

A delegation interested in what is called "New Ontario" waited on Hon. D. Mills on Saturday evening and asked him as to how to proceed to open up a new province from a part of Ontario and Kewatin. Hon. D. Mills said this could not be done without the sanction of Ontario.

Sir Louis Davies was in poor health for the past few days, but is better today. Hon. Clifford Sifton, who was confined to his room for several days, was able to be out for a couple of hours on Saturday, and was at the office of the interior department this morning.

There are 148 items, consisting of queries and motions on the order paper, and before Thursday is reached the debate on the address over this number will be greatly swelled.

Douglas Stewart, inspector of penitentiaries, left last night on an official visit to Stony Mountain, Prince Albert and Regina jails. He will be away for about a month. Warden Irvine of Stony Mountain penitentiary, who has been here for the past few weeks, went along with him.

The high commissioner's office in London is in communication with the department of trade and commerce on behalf of some British manufacturers who want to be put in correspondence with manufacturers in Canada of corn brooms, wooden pails and woodenware generally.

Another firm wants purchase agencies for drugs, while another asks about exporters of canned apples, dried plums and kindred fruit.

NEWS FROM VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, March 27.—Mr. H. J. Senkler, barrister, one of the delegates who went to Ottawa to protest against Deadman's Island being leased for saw-mill purposes, has returned. He says he thinks the lease to Mr. Ludgate will not be cancelled.

The Empress of India will not sail until Tuesday. She is waiting for mails. Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who will be a passenger, will consider conditions prevailing in the East.

Frank Adams, who is alleged to have been engaged in cattle stealing for some years on the American side of the line, has fallen into the hands of the Canadian authorities. He was arrested on Saturday at Ladner by Provincial Constable Custer at the instance of the sheriff at Whatcom, and is now in jail at Westminster. An effort will be made to extradite him.

ANOTHER NEW YORK FIRE.

New York, March 27.—Fire broke out today in the old five-story building occupied by Acker, Merriam and Condit, grocers, which runs from Chambers to Warren street. Estimates place the damage from fire and water at \$100,000. There was no rescue. A stock of stock in the building.

DEAN OF PRINCETON DEAD.

Princeton, N. J., March 27.—Dr. James O. Murray, D. D., LL. D., Dean of Princeton University, died today after an illness of several weeks. He was appointed dean in 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Balsam of Aniseed.

The reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, etc., prepared by HALL & CO., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, Clarence St., Yates and Douglas Sts.

AUCTION

I am instructed by Mr. Devlin to sell at his store and residence, corner of Simcoe and St. Lawrence streets, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, AT 2 P.M. GROCERIES, ETC.

FURNITURE AND PIANO

Including Kirkman Piano, Single Lounge, Red Lounge, Bookcase, Hardwood Bed Set, Mattresses, good Carpets, Tonic Beds, Extension Dining Table, Oilcloth, Chairs, Tables, Lace Curtains, Blinds, Crochets, Glassware, Hanging Lamp, etc., etc. Take orders. No reserve. W. M. T. HARDY, Auctioneer.

Organ Recital

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

ARTISTS: Miss Laura Loewen, Miss Clark, Messrs. E. Powell, J. Milling, B. Hardy, G. J. Burnett and choir.

A collection during evening's performance.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN PHILIPPINES

U.S. Soldiers Engaged All Day Fighting the Filipinos.

RETREAT OF AGUINALDO

Natives Burn Bridges and Villages—Heavy Losses on Both Sides Reported.

Manila, March 27, 7:40 a.m.—The Americans have advanced along the line of the Dapitan railroad, driving the Filipinos from Manila and Maycayan, where there were 3,000 inhabitants. Last night the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis and General Hale encamped in the enemy's trenches at Maycayan, and that of General Wheaton at Malinta. General Wheaton's brigade formed a junction with General McArthur's division at Malinta, and the latter leaving General Wheaton there, marched along the railroad to Maycayan. This place was fortified and for 200 yards from it there were trenches on each side of the track. These were taken possession of by American troops.

The movements of Americans will be pushed in this direction. The day's work of the United States troops consisted of storming the successive trenches. The Filipinos occupying them were completely hidden. The enemy poured a strong fire from every trench until they were disturbed by a flanking volley, when they would disappear into the woods and jungle, only to make a stand at the next line.

The American loss was seven killed and 25 wounded. It is known that the Filipinos were so protected that they suffered little. No dead insurgents were found in the trenches. Thirty prisoners were taken by the Americans. The insurgents broke their guns when compelled to abandon them.

The Helena and the army gunboat Shelled Malabon and Country Beyond while the Monadnock fired its batteries upon Paranaque for two hours for the purpose of destroying military stores there.

A great smoke was caused, but as the insurgents are still in possession of the town, results are not obtainable.

The evacuation of Malabon was a picturesque rout. Thousands of men, women and children, loaded down with household goods, came with their dearest treasures, fighting cocks, etc., under their arms, poured across the swamp in the early morning.

An exploded caisson at the railroad bridge proved a bar to the Americans. Ten soldiers of the Oregon regiment, while searching for two of those killed early in the fighting, sneaked into the city in the morning and found the place in a condition of chaos. The inhabitants, seeing them, fled in panic.

Thinking the Americans were in possession, The Oregonians shot several armed natives and then returned to camp. The American forces did not occupy Malabon but are concentrating there north of the Malabon. Malabon is a city of desolation. American soldiers have been forbidden to enter the place for fear that natives may be lurking there.

Burning Villages.

Manila, March 27.—The Americans this morning found the important town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

To-day the Washington volunteers who held Pasig yesterday had an engagement with a band of insurgents, who drove in their outposts. In the light the Filipinos lost several men.

McArthur's Advance.

Manila, March 27, 2:30 p.m.—General McArthur's division spent the night and morning at Maycayan, the next station beyond Polo. After reconnoitering the country, he pushed along the railroad this afternoon towards Malabon.

If the statement of thirty-five prisoners captured to-day is true the main body of the enemy retreated to Malabon.

Instructions to Filipinos. Manila, March 27, 2:25 p.m.—There are no more trenches to encounter, although over thirty villages, including the larger settlements of Balacuan and Guigan Intervene.

At every railroad station civilians have been ordered, signed by the Philippine commandant General, Antonio Luna, ordering all spies and bearers of news to the enemy to be shot without trial, and instructing that all looters and ravishers be treated in the same manner; further

Situation in Negros.

New York, March 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Iloilo says: The transport Indiana arrived here with reinforcements for Negros Island, where the situation is satisfactory. A committee of natives, with Colonel Smith, American governor, presiding, proceeded with the work of drafting the constitution, taking the American constitution as a basis. It has been formally proposed to raise the revenue entirely from exports, instead of by the present method of levying upon land values and cedula persone, thus relieving the laboring classes as far as possible. The natives desire the immediate introduction of the English system of education.

A gentleman who has had an excellent opportunity of studying the political situation, advocates separate government for each of these islands, with a representative assembly at Manila for general control, under the supervision of an American governor-general who shall be free from interference from Washington, except in regard to international questions.

The deputies for the island of Negros meet on April 3 to discuss the draft of the constitution.

THE CAPTURE OF ILOILO.

Natives Prepared to Resist United States Troops, but Were Shelled by the Warships.

Steamer Tacoma, which arrived from Orient, brings news that several of the foreign business houses in Iloilo have suffered more seriously in the destruction of that town by the Filipino insurgents than was at first supposed. One English firm alone, Messrs. W. F. Stevenson & Co., estimates its actual loss at between \$130,000 and \$140,000 Mexican. The loss is made up of hemp stored in godowns or warehouses and a hemp press. The offices of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co., were destroyed, and Messrs. Hoskyn & Co. had premises and stock burned. The losses falling upon some of the English insurance companies will be heavy. The large French firm of jewellers, La Estrella del Norte, is reported to have lost \$300,000 worth of property. When it became evident that there was to be no peaceful surrender of the town, the shop assistants filled their pockets with diamonds and the most valuable jewelry, hoping to carry them off to the refuge barges and vessels in the bay, but before they could escape from the shops the insurgents held them up, relieved them of all the valuables, and looted the premises. The houses were then set on fire.

The capture of Iloilo was done without difficulty. Brigadier-General Miller gave the insurgents 24 hours to evacuate. They did not do so, and began to throw up earthworks, and brought guns into position to play on the Pacific and the Boston. When they opened fire the warships replied, and soon swept the Filipinos from their trenches.

A landing was made by Lieut. Niebla, of the Boston, with 48 marines, who hoisted Old Glory over the town and governor's palace shortly after, and the 11th United States Infantry and 1st Tennessee volunteer regiments with Battery G of the 6th Light Artillery were sent into the city immediately, assuming guard over the banks and public property. The Filipinos had time to set fire to the American, English and German consulates, a godown and two other houses, and all these buildings have been destroyed. The timely arrival of the troops prevented further damage, as it was the avowed intention of the natives to burn the town if forced to retire.

A private letter to the China Daily Mail describes the terrible death of a young Spanish girl named Encarnacion Dies during the bombardment. One of the shells from the American ships struck the house where she resided with her mother, and penetrating the walls, cut off the girl's head clean from the shoulders. The scene was a horrible one. On the following day the American soldiers buried the unfortunate girl with full military honors. The soldiers made a beautiful casket and borne it to the cemetery, and covered it with a gun carriage, and covered with Old Glory.

The girl is said to have been very handsome, and was only eighteen years of age. Her mother, in addition to the awful misfortune, was robbed by the insurgents of all her money and jewelry.

MASKED ROBBER KILLED.

Five Men Sandbag Trainway Employees and Carried Away \$10,000.

Seranton, Pa., March 27.—Five masked men shortly after midnight entered the Carbondale Traction Company's car barn in a isolated spot at Maryfield and sandbagged Engineer Patrick Dempsey, fireman Frank Coggins and watchman Wm. Brokenshire, rendering them insensible. They ransacked the office, carrying away the box with the day's receipts, estimated at upwards of \$10,000.

Later, they attacked William Leek, hotel-keeper, near Carbondale. Leek opened fire, killing one of them and wounding two others. The wounded men were made prisoners and later removed to the Carbondale hospital. The identity of the desperadoes is unknown. The stolen money has not been recovered.

EDITOR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Ottawa, March 27.—Mr. E. W. Morrison, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, was in the police court this morning charged with assaulting Mr. Wrightson, editor of the Tribune. Wrightson was too ill to appear, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday.

In granting the adjournment, Magistrate O'Hara said that he would be able to dispose of the case sooner than most people would imagine. If what he read in the papers was correct it was a case for commitment.



A Wise Stop

It doesn't matter what you want to buy, there's only one "BEST" place to get it. The reason for this is that we don't dabble in lines outside our business. We keep a sharp lookout for the best things, and people that buy from us get the benefit.

California Butter . . . 50c. per roll
French Prunes . . . 5c. per lb.
Soluble Cocoa . . . 25c. per lb.
Best Tomatoes . . . 2 tins for 15c.
Best Corn, Peas, Beans . . 10c. per tin

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Spring is at Hand

You don't need to wait until the thermometer registers 50 in the shade before you may as well acknowledge it is at hand. Garden making season is here and you will need the proper tools for this pleasant occupation. You are what you sell and it will be surprising if you irregularly can compare up anything in this line that we haven't got.

Nicholls & Renouf, Ltd.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts., Victoria, B.C.

To Cannerymen

A PATENT RETORT AND STEAM BOX DOOR

On exhibition under pressure of steam. Can be opened and closed in one minute. A perfect steam-tight joint.

T. SHAW'S

MARINE IRON WORKS, VICTORIA, B.C.

WILLIAM F. BEST

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST (Hedberg and Lohp). Late analyst for the Province of New Brunswick. Office, Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C.

MINING REPORTS.

Working Estimates and Superintendence.

JAMES BRADY, M.E.

Some beautiful wall papers at Weller Bros.; some special things in Ingrains; with borderings, etc., to match.



WALL PAPERS

A carload of fine Wall Papers just arrived.

A large assortment of the latest designs.

Some Handsome Friezes and Ceilings.

For Ingrain Papers

J. W. MELLOR

76-78 Fort St. Victoria, B.C.

VICTOR BICYCLES.

The highest grade possible to make. At the same price as low-grade makes.

VICTORS sell for \$55.00

STEAMERS " " 50.00

Imperial " " 40.00

First-class repair work.

JOHN BARNES & Co.

119 Government street.

DOG FOOD.

Smith's Dog Biscuits, dog washing, dog food, dog clothing, etc., etc. Preparation is needed to feed these biscuits. They keep the dog healthy, and no other food is necessary.

For Sale by all Dealers and M. R. Smith & Co.

WE ARE CAREFUL
Campbell's
Prescription
Store.
WE ARE PROMPT



OUR XMAS GOODS
Have arrived.
Prescriptions
Put Up
Day or Night.
Finest line of Toilet
Articles in the city.

The Earth Trembled

And the Ocean's Bed Was Rent—
Unique Experience of Steam-
er Tacoma.

Japanese Coast Cities Badly
Shaken Up by Seismic
Disturbances.

While the steamer Tacoma, which reached the outer wharf on Saturday with a cargo of nearly four hundred Japanese, was being unloaded, the vessel was rocked by a severe shock which caused the liner to lurch forward and the jack staff, and threw a number of the crew on board of their feet. The blow seemed to come from the starboard side, and it shook things up considerably. The engineer, who was standing in the passageway, was under the impression that it was his steel wards below that caused the shock—the shaft had broken he thought, and his engines were racing—and with a "I wonder what on earth the matter with her," he sprang to the engine room door, and slid down the steel companion to his unimpaired mechanism, which still revolved in the even tenor of its way and swung the big screw around. A quick inspection showed him that, notwithstanding the continued lurching for the shock lasted 20 seconds—there was nothing wrong below; nothing was out of place and every rod and lever was working in its own appointed manner. The engineer then hurried on deck and reported that his shining mechanism was all intact, and the shaft had not been broken, or the propeller carried away. At the same time others arrived to say that they were not free from other, more serious, shocks. The cause of the shock was a mystery until the next day, when on arrival at Yokohama it was found that the big shipping port was shrouded in a pall of smoke from surrounding fires. The cause was a severe earthquake shock and it was the seismic disturbance at the ocean's bottom which caused the timbers and steel frames of the liner to vibrate until the rivets cried out. Although it shook up the vessel, the submarine eruption had no effect on the sea. Instead of causing it to run in big confused waves the glass-like calmness remained unchanged.

Yokohama suffered greatly from the disturbance, many of the bamboo mill residences coming down and taking fire. No fatalities were reported from that city, however. At Osaka, though, where there are a number of big mills, the earthquake was more severely felt. Here it lasted for five minutes, and six minutes, and many buildings collapsed. At the Osaka cotton spinning mill, some ten workmen were either killed or wounded; while at other quarters round the city there occurred numerous cases of breaking down of chimneys and also the fall of ceilings in houses of European style.

It appears, according to Japanese papers, that the centre of the disturbance was at Osaka, and though it cannot be called a severe, a widespread earthquake, extending from Gifu and Nagoya on the east to Kagoshima, Oshima and Tenjima Island on the southwest. The places where the shock was most strongly felt are Nagoya, Nara, Kyoto, Osaka, Wakayama, Kobe, Gifu, Yokohama, Otsu, Toyama (Ise), Hamamatsu and Miyazaki.

At Sakuramachi twenty dwellings collapsed and two infants were buried in the ruins. It is uncertain whether they were killed or not. One person was killed at Sakuramachi. At Wakayama and Nagoya many dwellings and godowns collapsed, and at Ono Handa, Chiriki and other places in Aichi prefecture much damage was done.

The steamer Glenlochy, N. P. line also felt the shock, but like her sister liner was unscathed.

AN OHIO TRAGEDY.

Bowling Green, O., March 25.—A well known attorney, E. H. Westerhamer, of North Baltimore, was shot at Hoytsville yesterday because he refused to deliver some papers to Paul and John Seeltzer, against whom he was trying a case. John Seeltzer fired at the attorney, the ball striking in the right side. Four more shots were fired at him but they did not take effect. At the corner of the building Paul Seeltzer met him and fired two shots at the attorney, one striking the leg and the other going into his forehead. Death resulted in ten minutes. The Seeltzers mounted their horses and rode off out of town.

TROUBLED MAYO.

Dublin, March 24.—The condition of county Mayo is causing anxiety at Dublin Castle, and it is reported that the Crimes Act will be re-applied. Agrarian terrorism is being revived, bagging life and farms have been shot. Immediate steps to repress this state of affairs are contemplated.

Their action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect life. Their action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect life. Their action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect life.

THE PHILIPPINE FIGHTING.

Despatches From General Otis—The American Casualties.

Washington, March 25.—The following cablegram was received at the war department this morning from General Otis, dated Manila, March 25.—McArthur, with two brigades, commenced the advance on Novaliches, northwest of Calocan, the centre of the insurgent lines. He advanced rapidly and successfully, suffering little. From Novaliches, McArthur swung to the left and struck the north of Novaliches. Wheaton's brigade, fronting Calocan, will press forward at the proper time. Hall's brigade on the old line north of Pasig, demonstrating at the west pumping station. The enemy was 12,000 strong on the line. I am endeavoring to take the traction in the reverse.

It was stated at the war department that the expression of General Otis: "I am endeavoring to take the traction in the reverse," means that while making a feint at the front he intends settling at the rear and attack the enemy on the left. The despatches from General Otis were forwarded to President McKinley as soon as received at the war department. Computing the time at Manila when the fighting began, it is said that the battle was in progress for more than 20 hours. The war department officials do not attempt to conceal the belief that the fighting had been very severe, and that the American loss was no doubt quite heavy.

The following despatch was received from General Otis late tonight: "The perfected northern movement has not yet been completed. The brigades with mounted troops, Fourth cavalry, are returning. The column met heavy resistance over difficult country, and are camped tonight six miles east of Polo, and six miles north of the line from which the advance was taken up. Wheaton's brigade at Calocan drove the enemy one and a half miles north across the river. Hall on the extreme right encountered considerable force and routed it. Movement continues in the morning. Our casualties are about 100—25 killed. The enemy lost in killed about 200."

DR. CHASE'S PREPARATIONS HAVE MERIT.

For Piles, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples and all skin diseases Dr. Chase's Preparation is a positive cure. It is recommended by Dr. C. M. M. of the American Journal of Health.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure with blower included will cure Incontinent Catarrh in a few hours; Chronic Catarrh in one month's treatment; and Gonorrhea in three weeks.

KING HENRY'S LOVE LETTER.

London, March 25.—Sir Benjamin Stone, president of the National Photographic Record Association and a great traveler as well as the author of several books of travel and articles on various scientific subjects, has unearthed in the Vatican library, among other documents relating to English history, an autograph love letter from King Henry VIII. to unfortunate Anne Boleyn. The letter, which is written in French, is in the approved style of a love letter, and is signed with a drawing representing a heart.

The formal opening of the Port Arthur, Tex., ship canal took place on Saturday. The canal is 37,000 feet long and will connect Port Arthur, the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, with the Sabine Pass.

Even a brave man shudders at the thought of being torn from the jaws of a ferocious tiger. In the case of a professional man there are thousands of them in all India. A premature grave has testified to their recovery through its wonderful virtues. Medicines dealers sell it, and have nothing else to sell.

Dr. Pierce's "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is a treasure in any family. It contains 100 pages and 300 illustrations. A copy sent to every person who will send to the World's Dispensary, 252 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn., 10¢ in stamps, to pay cost of postage and mailing only. For cash binding, send 50 stamps.

Filipino Atrocities

Helpless Catholic Priests Wantonly Butchered by Aguinaldo's Followers.

Father Guillen, an Augustinian Monk, Vividly Outlines the Situation.

Shortly before the steamer Tacoma sailed from Hongkong a band of thirteen friars arrived from the Philippines. They told one of the most vivid, realistic descriptions of the recent insurrection and rebellion in the Philippine Islands. These men, who have fallen under the cruel intellect of Aguinaldo, narrate a most thrilling story of the cruelty and carnage that have been wreaked and practiced through the vengeance of the great insurgent leader upon the Spanish priests of the islands. Presented and ostracized, they went to Hongkong to seek protection from the rebel leader and the Filipinos. They are all members of the Recoletos Augustinian Order of Monks, and come from the various provinces of the islands, where they have worked indefatigably for years among the natives.

The story they tell of the persecution, rapine and revolting cruelty of the Filipinos against the Catholic priests is probably the best authentic bit of history that has been given to the world. In discussing the implacable hatred of the natives against the members of their own race, in fact, all the representative orders in the islands they have drawn a perfect historical sketch of almost the entire rebellion, outlining its causes and predicting its results.

Rev. Father Felix Guillen, one of the members of the party, who, although born and educated in Spain, has labored among the Filipinos at Bohol, on one of the small islands of the Visayas for 25 years, said in an interview: "The effect of the present insurrection war now waged in the Philippines on religion is one which is not to be overestimated. The column met heavy resistance over difficult country, and are camped tonight six miles east of Polo, and six miles north of the line from which the advance was taken up. Wheaton's brigade at Calocan drove the enemy one and a half miles north across the river. Hall on the extreme right encountered considerable force and routed it. Movement continues in the morning. Our casualties are about 100—25 killed. The enemy lost in killed about 200."

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The formal opening of the Port Arthur, Tex., ship canal took place on Saturday. The canal is 37,000 feet long and will connect Port Arthur, the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad, with the Sabine Pass.

Even a brave man shudders at the thought of being torn from the jaws of a ferocious tiger. In the case of a professional man there are thousands of them in all India. A premature grave has testified to their recovery through its wonderful virtues. Medicines dealers sell it, and have nothing else to sell.

Dr. Pierce's "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," is a treasure in any family. It contains 100 pages and 300 illustrations. A copy sent to every person who will send to the World's Dispensary, 252 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn., 10¢ in stamps, to pay cost of postage and mailing only. For cash binding, send 50 stamps.

of the rebellion showed every indication of barbarism. They not only mutilated the bodies of their enemies, but they drank the blood of the wounded that they might become valiant. This inhumanity is yet practiced, and it is for this and other reasons that we have been compelled to force the islands. Their appalling trait of character is stubbornness. There are very few who rise above the level of the common herd, and consequently they blindly and ignorantly follow Aguinaldo and his counselors. They have implicit confidence in his ability and deem him a god, believing him to be invulnerable. It is my impression that if the Americans can but capture the four chief supporters and advisers of Aguinaldo, already mentioned, the rebellion will be easily quelled. Until this is accomplished we can hope for nothing but continual cruelty and carnage.

The object of the rebellion against the priests is to get possession of the power which is invested in their office. This, as the leaders know, can only be done by depriving them of their liberties and battling with the entire population of the islands. These men, who have fallen under the cruel intellect of Aguinaldo, narrate a most thrilling story of the cruelty and carnage that have been wreaked and practiced through the vengeance of the great insurgent leader upon the Spanish priests of the islands. Presented and ostracized, they went to Hongkong to seek protection from the rebel leader and the Filipinos. They are all members of the Recoletos Augustinian Order of Monks, and come from the various provinces of the islands, where they have worked indefatigably for years among the natives.

Although a governor was appointed by Spain to rule the islands, his principal functions were invested, by his sanction and that of those who sent him, in the priests, who were considered to have more influence over the natives than any functionary that could possibly be sent there to govern them by other force or a policy of conciliation. Although this power was given the priests, they never abused it. They recognized the governor and deemed themselves amenable to him. He controlled the various towns in name; they governed them in reality.

For these and various other reasons, prompted by ambition and greed for power, Aguinaldo and his followers have incited the rebellion. Knowing that they could never hope to get entire control of the government without destroying the power of the priests, they have undertaken to force them to relinquish their influence by assassination, imprisonment and other means. The atrocities they still continue to practice upon the priests are appalling. When the rebellion first broke out, the captured priests were seized and thrown into prison. While there, they were offered every indignity and insult. Their sacred robes were torn from their backs. In place of these no other clothing was given them save a pair of the thinnest trousers and a small jacket or coat. Once captured they are not left long to meditate in their cells. Provided with their scant clothing they are set to work in the fields. In the hot sun, Guards are placed over them, who compel them with the utmost cruelty to work whether they are physically able to do so or not. Their food for an entire day consists of a handful of rice and a little water, which is handed out to them in the morning. They are tortured and cruelly abused. At night when they return from the fields they are compelled to sleep on the bare floors of their prison without absolutely the slightest covering for their aching bodies. Some are thrown into the sea, and others are taken into the open squares and beaten.

The natives of the better class have shown every disposition to help them, but they are powerless, under pain of death, to render them the least assistance. Food is forbidden to be brought into the jails, and if caught and taken by hand the least food, he is liable to extreme punishment and even death. Just after the rebellion commenced a Franciscan friar smuggled some food into the prison and was murdered. The atrocious punishment inflicted upon the priests is a most revolting sight. They are taken into the open squares and beaten. Just after the rebellion commenced a Franciscan friar smuggled some food into the prison and was murdered. The atrocious punishment inflicted upon the priests is a most revolting sight. They are taken into the open squares and beaten.

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GEORGE BIDWELL DEAD.

The Notorious Forger Does Not Long Survive His Younger Brother.

Monte, March 25.—George Bidwell, well-known forger, who has been notorious by defrauding the Bank of England of \$5,000,000 through forged securities, died this morning, after two weeks illness of pneumonia. The death of his brother Austin here three weeks ago was a great blow to him, and he took to his bed a few days after the younger brother died. The remains will be interred by the county.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.

Berlin, March 25.—The semi-official Post-to-day counsels moderation in the Samoan question. The inspired organ says: "Germany has no intention of abandoning her rights, but we ought to be grateful to the government for opening negotiations to correct a want, and not for inaugurating a conflict. Germany does not propose to endorse any of the actions of her officials until she ascertains whether these actions conform with the law. If Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, has contravened the provisions of the Berlin treaty, he will be corrected. His contravention. But Germany expects the same respect for the law from the United States and Great Britain."

THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

London, March 25.—The settlement between Great Britain and France, dissolving the hundreds of thousands of square miles, has given great satisfaction in this country, where it is considered fair by both parties and has special value in finally averting, as far as diplomatic documents can, the risk of future disputes. Moreover, an important feature of the agreement, providing equality in the commercial treatment of the territory between Lake Chad and the Nile is that it does not hamper Great Britain in the least, as her free trade system would have secured the commercial rights of France, while the French concession of equal rights improves the English position. The French government is hurrying the bill to a ratification and it is expected that it will be voted by the chamber of deputies on Monday.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Winnipeg, March 25.—Eighty-four British immigrants for Manitoba and 25 Nova Scotians for British Columbia arrived here early this morning.

St. Catharines, Ont., March 25.—John O'Meara, aged 73, has been killed by a horse taking fright and running over him.

Fort William, March 25.—The death occurred here of Michael Dwyer, of Port Arthur, inspector of government lands and bridges.

London, March 25.—Rev. Ira Smith has resigned the pastorate of the Talbot Street Baptist Church.

Toronto, March 25.—The bill introduced in the legislature by T. Tucker, Conservative, prohibiting civil servants from taking part in elections under a penalty of \$200 fine and forfeiture of position for four years, was rejected on the motion for second reading by a majority of ten.

TWENTY-SIX DEAD.

New York, March 25.—Two bodies were taken from the ruins of the Windsor Hotel, by Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the hotel, said to-day that he wished it understood that the unidentified dead taken from the ruins of the hotel will not be buried in the Potter's Field. "Just where they will be buried," he added, "I cannot say. I received a letter to-day from Charles Vandell offering a plot in the Sleepy Hollow cemetery for the burial of the victims, and another from Stephen Merritt, offering a plot in Green Lawn cemetery, Long Island. This goes to show that the public would not permit any sacrilege, even if I would."

Montreal, March 25.—Frederick M.D., one of the victims, died at Bellevue hospital to-night. This brings the total number of known dead up to 26.

DRESS THE SOCIAL GAUGE.

Peculiarities of the Poor and Difficulties in Dealing With Them.

The girl who has a definite social standing, says Jane Adams, the social worker, has been a fashionable school or a college, whose family lives in a house seen and known by all her friends and associates, can afford to be very simple or even shabby as to her clothes, if she likes. But the working girl, whose family lives in a tenement or moves from one small apartment to another, who has little social standing and has to make her own place, knows full well how much habit and style of dress has to do with her position. Her income goes into her clothing out of all proportion to that which she spends upon other things. But if social advancement is her aim it is the most sensible thing she can do. She is judged largely by her clothes. Her house-furnishings, with its pitiful little decorations, her scanty supply of books, are never seen by the people whose social opinion she most values. Her clothes are her background and from them she is largely judged. It is due to this fact that girls who succeed best in the business part of town, where "working girls" and "young ladies" meet upon an equal footing, and where the clothes superficially look very much alike. Bright and ambitious girls will come to these downtown clubs to eat lunch and rest at noon, to study all sorts of subjects and listen to lectures when they might have taken a long time to join a club identified with their own neighborhood, where they would be judged not solely on their personal merits and the unconscious social standing afforded to good clothes, but by other surroundings which are not nearly so apt to these. For the same reason girls' clubs are infinitely more difficult to organize in little towns and villages, where every one knows every one else, and where the front porch is furnished and the amount of mortgage

AN AYLMEY CASE.

Mrs. C. H. Burdick of that Place Restored to Health After Ailing for Three Years.

Her Friends All Want to Know How It Came About, so She Tells the Story of Her Cure.

The little life savers have been doing good work in Aylmer, Ont., lately. They've been curing many people of that town who have tried all sorts of remedies for years without obtaining any relief.

One of these is Mrs. C. H. Burdick. She was troubled for several years with heart weakness, smothering feelings, sleeplessness and nervousness.

When asked what brought about the change she told the following story:

"For three years I had been ailing with fluttering of the heart, shortness of breath, and smothering at night. I was often very dizzy, and my eyesight became obscure."

At times I found it difficult to remember the names of things, and I was troubled greatly with sleeplessness and general condition of nervous prostration, being easily startled, weak and listless.

Last September I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got at Richard's Drug Store. They did me so much good that I bought a second box. The effect of the two boxes has been remarkable.

All my heart troubles are removed, the shortness of breath and nervousness have disappeared and healthful, restful sleep has been restored by their wonderful tonic action, and my appetite has also returned. In fact, they have made me well and strong as I ever was in my life."

All druggists sell Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Price 50c. a box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

A First-Class Pack Train

Twenty-seven mules and one bell horse in the finest condition for work, with harnesses, traps, etc. This train was allowed by judges to be the best made train that worked on the Trestle trail last season, having made one trip more than any other pack train.

For particulars apply to J. C. CLARK, 26 Yates street, Victoria.

ALWAYS BUY
Eddy's Matches
AND GET THE
MOST OF THE BEST
FOR THE
LEAST MONEY
PROPORTIONATELY

there is upon the house. . . . In some very successful downtown clubs the house address is not given at all, and only the "business address" is required. Have we worked out our democracy in regard to clothes farther than in regard to anything else?

PRESENCE OF DISEASE IN HANDS

The expression of the face and the appearance of the hands are fairly reliable indices of the nature and progress of certain diseases, according to the Medical Record. For instance, a skillful physician can in the majority of cases decide if a patient is a sufferer from Bright's disease by the expression of his countenance, and can also the color, contour and texture of the hand, by the shape and tint of the fingers and nails diagnose more than one complaint.

For many years clubbing of the finger ends has been held to be one of the most important signs of consumption, and the condition also appears in several other diseases. Recently Dr. Edward Blake of London has written a work on the study of the hand for indications of local and general disease, in which many instructive, and peculiar points in connection with the subject are well brought out.

The object of Dr. Baker's paper, then, is to answer to the best of his ability the question as to whether it is possible that a fairly respectable diagnosis might be based upon the sight of the hand alone. In the first place, it is shown that the hand is often dry in cancer and paralytic dementia. If the hand is dry and claw-like the possibility of diabetes enters the mind; if hot, dry and emaciated, the hectic of advanced tuberculosis is suggested. When one hand is persistently hot and the other cold the case may be one of subclavian aneurism, but it is much more likely to be gout or else lead poisoning.

If the palm is not only hot, but also clammy, the causes may be excitement, recent exertions or hyperidrosis. A cold and dry hand may mean starvation, anæmia, or one of the innumerable forms of vasomotor ataxia. The hand is cold, harsh and swollen in myxœdema. If cold, clammy and tremulous, then hysteria, dyspepsia, certain depressing emotions of the mind, and the action of some nerve poisons, as alcohol, tea and tobacco, present themselves to us.

FREE ART CLASSES.

Those desiring free instruction in art should apply to The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James street, Montreal, Canada.

The Art School is maintained in the Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal, and is open to all. Monthly drawings, on the last day of each month, are held at the St. James street office for the distribution of Works of Art.

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Her Friends All Want to Know How It Came About, so She Tells the Story of Her Cure.

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For particulars apply to J. C. CLARK, 26 Yates street, Victoria.

"Penny Wise Pound Foolish"

Cheap, flashy enamelled goods are both dear and dangerous—burn because they chip and wear—dangerous because of their poisonous ingredients. The

'CRESCENT' STEEL AGATE WARE

is made of essentially pure material—in the most modern designs—and with finest finish. Every piece bears our label.

MADE BY
The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co.
MONTREAL



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS TENDERS

Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Saturday, 28th April, for the construction of a mortuary, hospital ward, and sundry works required at the Asylum for the Insane, at New Westminster. Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of the undersigned, and at the office of the Government Agent at New Westminster. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,
B.C., 23rd March, 1899.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Wednesday, 29th instant, for the erection and completion of a wharf at Esquimalt. Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department, Victoria,
B.C., 15th March, 1899.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon on the 23rd April next for the purchase of the property 224-226, at 112 Government street, known as the Teuton's saloon. The property includes the building thereon, together with the license to carry on the saloon business. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MRS. A. B. MCGART,
57 Queen Street.

FOR VICTORIA.

THE BRITISH BARK
WATERLOO
(1990 Tons Register.)

From London and Liverpool, will receive general cargo for this port at 20c. per ton. She will close on the following dates:

London, - - 15th April.
Liverpool, - - 15th May,
and put to sea immediately thereafter.

R. F. RITCHEY & CO., LTD., Agents.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Br. Ship Hutton Hall
Thurber, Master

Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel, without their written order.

R. F. RITCHEY & CO., LTD., Consignees.

ANDREW SHERET, Plumber

102 FORT ST.
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Telephone 66
Gas, Steam and
Hot Water Fitting

J. N. S. WILLIAMS, ENGINEER

Is prepared to supply and erect in working

The New Vancouver

Coal Mining & Land Co.

LIMITED.

Supply from their Nanaimo, Southfield and Protection Island Collieries

Steam Gas House Coal

of the following grades:

Double Screened Lump, Run of the Mine, Washed Nuts and Screenings.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent

The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

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Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m. It is recalled later than that hour, will be charged the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B.C.

The DAILY TIMES is on Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

CASIMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 105 Douglas Street

EMORY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government Street

KING'S STATIONERY STORE, 75 Yates Street

MRS. MULLIGAN'S STATIONERY STORE, 405 Government Street

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government Street

T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 69 Government Street

F. CAMPBELL, Tobacconist, 92 Government Street

GEORGE MARDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government

H. W. WALKER (Sweets-Grocery), Esquimalt Road

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas Street

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West Post-office

GEO. J. COOK, Victoria West

T. REDDING, Craigflower Road, Victoria West

NEEDLESS ALARMS.

In his speech in the Commons last Monday Sir Charles Tupper declared with great vehemence that he believed Canada to be in so dangerous a position that even he, an old man, who had faithfully labored so many long years, instead of now seeking that repose to which he was justly entitled, would keep in the front ranks. The proposal to reform the Senate has alarmed Sir Charles very much. Speaking with respect to that important question he said:

"I feel that in my last years, almost my last months of my life, I would be glad to be freed from the labors of my position, but I would be faithless to my country if I did not consecrate every hour of my life to meet this dire attempt to subvert the institutions of this country."

That, at all events, shows that Sir Charles views the future with no little apprehension; gloomily upon his mental view there may be rising a prospect which includes a reformed senate; minus a Tory majority who say no to everything, simply and solely because the said everything is proposed by a Liberal government, and not at all on the merits of the questions. This is truly sad, but yet there is a crumb of consolation in it for the people of Canada. It is conceivable that the new senate, that is the reformed senate of the future, will be able to render much more valuable service to Canada than the old, unaltered senate.

If reform means placing the senate on a business, a working basis, and judiciously eliminating or contracting and rendering harmless the purely obstructive elements, one is puzzled to understand what Sir Charles need feel alarm about. Surely he is anxious to see the best done for the country.

Of his speech as a speech, the Eastern papers have much to say, for and against; all are agreed that it lacked none of the fluency, vigor, acidity and scorn which have come to be inseparably associated with the speeches of that great old man. We hope he may long be spared to enliven the debates of the House of Commons, and that he is really not worrying himself as much as he says over the senate question, but merely amusing himself and his hearers with a pleasant figure of speech.

AGAIN THE BICYCLE.

Some of those who have been discussing the cycle tax question have expressed the opinion, as if it were a fixed and settled fact, that the highways and streets were made for vehicular traffic. This is a fallacy, belief in which has cost more than one vehicle-owner or driver a good deal of money. It has been repeatedly declared by English justices that the pedestrian has the prior right on the street; the roads were originally made for foot-passengers; gradually they were widened and more substantially constructed for vehicles, but the fact remains that the man on foot has precedence.

A famous case was tried in a British court some years ago, in which a gentleman crossing the street had it alleged, deliberately allowed himself to be knocked down and run over by a

rapidly advancing carriage. The carriage owner went to court, feeling quite sure of his case, and that the prosecutor would be mulcted in costs and damages with a reprimand. But from the substantial damages with costs were allowed to the pedestrian and a severe rebuke was given to the driver of the carriage for his conduct; the judge made it perfectly clear to all that vehicles are in the streets entirely on sufferance, and that they must in all cases give way to the foot-passenger. There was a remarkable falling off in street "accidents" after that judgment, and the truculence of the Johns who drive the city "growlers" suffered quite a wonderful abatement. That is English law, and it is what law is not always—justice, and justice is just common sense.

The astonishing recklessness with which some drivers in Victoria go through the streets shows plainly they have no idea of the grave responsibility that rests upon them, and no conception of the consequences that would follow an accident to a foot-passenger or cyclist through that recklessness. That is one of those dangerous fallacies which get people into costly trouble, and which are seldom brought to notice until some one is killed or maimed on the streets and the courts have to decide who is to blame. Cyclists need give themselves no worry over the question of teams and wagons driving upon the paths that may be laid down at the sides of the streets; there is one substantial decision already in Victoria in favor of the cyclist—protection from injustice, and there may be others of a similar kind should there be any further unwarrantable interference.

A MAXLY OFFICIAL.

Mr. St. George, city surveyor of Montreal, whose little "tiff" with an aldermanic committee we noted a day or two ago, seems to have had a very rough time of it at the hands of the aldermen from all accounts. As the principle is one in which every municipal official and alderman in Canada is deeply interested we may be pardoned for quoting in full the following editorial reference to the matter from the Montreal Daily Star.

"The comments of the writer are well worth remembering:

"That was an extraordinary scene at the city hall the other day when a number of members of the road committee badgered Mr. St. George, city surveyor, into threatening to resign because he had not employed 'all the foremen' of the snow-clearing brigade for the removal of last week's fall of snow. It was in vain that Mr. St. George pleaded the need of economy and protested that he had employed all the men he required. He even produced aldermanic authority for his action in the form of a telephone message from the chairman of the finance committee, asking him to spend as little as possible upon the removal of this belated snowfall—surely a policy he might have been expected to pursue without special instructions to that effect.

But the aldermen were not to be pacified by such evasions as this. What had economy or the needs of the task to do with the matter? As Alderman Gallery put it: 'You know, Mr. St. George, we have to look after the poor people in our wards.' Were aldermen worthy of the name and fit to be entrusted with the interests of their 'friends and fellow wardsmen' to sit silent while 'foremen' from some wards were employed while 'foremen' from other wards were left off the pay list? Perish the thought! As Ald. Martineau declared—and it became the slogan of the infuriated men at his back—"It will either have to be all the foremen or none at all, Mr. St. George."

This is a capital way to administer a spending department for a city with a prize debt and a tendency to tax everything in sight. It is no wonder that a conscientious official feels like abandoning his task. If the city is to employ men for the purpose of keeping the aldermen solid with their friends and supporters and not simply because it needs their services, we may look in vain for the day when we shall be able to live comfortably within our income.

In the British House of Commons a few days ago, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain made an important statement regarding the Reid contract in Newfoundland. He said that to have disallowed or delayed that contract would have been a tremendous interference on the part of the Imperial government with a self-governing colony, and either course would have brought the colony into bankruptcy, for which he would have been held responsible. The Newfoundland government had made the painful admission that they were incapable of efficiently carrying out large operations. The Turner government of British Columbia made the same admission—not in words, but in deeds.

Samson's king gets a salary of \$150 a year. And he has to work for it, too, so long as he holds the job, not an easy thing amongst so many hot-heads and sore-heads as are now congregated in and around Apia. He cannot even say with the late R. Crooke: "I'm monarch of all I survey," for utterance of such sentiments invariably leads to another fight, in which the 25 a week salary is put in great jeopardy by club and spear. It is said that the king in reply to the question as to what he had to say about the salary mentioned, remarked with a grim humor: "Gentlemen, I should Samson."

Philadelphia's champion swift bridge-building gang is to start for the Athabasca river this week to put up the bridge ordered by the British government. It will be a structure of seven spans and have a total length of 1,100 feet. The

British contractors said it would take seven months to build the bridge, the Peneoy Iron Works of Philadelphia seven weeks. It is to be hoped it will

exist here. How many streets in Victoria could you put paths down in, and how long would they remain after they are down?

The appointment of the Imperial government of Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, to succeed the late Lord Alersschell on the Joint High Commission, is not alone an indication of the importance attached to the negotiations by the Imperial government, but also an indication of the non-partisan practical side of British character and politics. A strong Liberal appointed by an equally strong Tory government simply because the best man is wanted for an occasion vitally important both to the great and greater branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Negotiations will again be resumed by the commission on August 2nd—Kootenay Mail.

The mines of the Slokan district have shipped so far, this year one of the value of three-quarters of a million dollars, which is at the rate of three and a half million dollars for the year. Ninety per cent of this ore will be smelted in the United States, which means that a 100-ton stack will be kept running every day in the year on ore mined in the Kootenays. A 100-ton stack kept running steadily means a disbursement of \$100,000 annually for wages, coke, coal, and other supplies, all of which can be procured right here in Kootenay. Then, any legislation that will aid to bring about the smelting of silver-lead ore in Kootenay should be hastened.—Nelson Tribune.

A MODERN FABLE.

To the Editor: In the days of Ancient Atlantis there were two cities separated by a stretch of water. The city to the east was brisk, modern, and progressive. Its streets were paved, its houses were of a high standard, its water service was splendid; the buildings gave an air of staidness and solidity, and it was the focus of many arteries of trade. The situation of the more western city showed what it might have been, but its streets were muddy in winter and dusty in summer, its schools were parsimoniously conducted, its water service was a source of irritation, its bridges risky, its buildings deteriorated from fire-blasts, and its streets were a general air of exclusiveness, suggesting an acquaintance with better things. What caused this difference? The country, language, and political government were the same while the same religious beliefs were apparently followed. Ruskin tells us that the architect of a nation is the expression of the spirit of the people. And the conditions in a modern city are a true index of the character of the people.

Canada now stands forth amongst the gold-producing countries of the world. The Yukon and British Columbia discoveries may be developed within a year or two to such an extent that the Dominion will go to the head of the list.

OBSERVATIONS.

Applications for the position of laureate-in-chief to the Conservative party are arriving at such a rate that it is just as well to intimate now that all specimens which would occupy more than a page of the Times will be rejected without examination.

A. E. McPhee will understand that brevity is imperative and that anything divided into cantos running up into the hundreds cannot be printed.

S. Park—your work shows originality of conception and boldness in construction. Never mind what Miss Cameron may say; she is hemmed in by the conventional ideas of the schools, and cannot be expected to sympathize with work of the magnitude you are engaged in. For the enlightenment of the public one verse of your poem is printed. It is dedicated to Sir Charles Tupper:

Thou mighty man of valor,
Lead onward to the fray,
The Grits they fear and tremble,
At Sir Charles in their array.

A miserable reporter altered the last line to read "When the Tories array," but his nefarious work was detected in time.

OLD TIME PARLIAMENT.

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BOWEN'S PILLS.
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WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report. Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, B.C., March 27.—5 a.m.—The barometer is falling over this province and the adjoining States, due to an approaching low area off Vancouver Island. Frosts have been general along the coast southward to Oregon, and the weather has been fair throughout the entire western portion of the continent. East of the Rockies zero temperatures continue from Alberta to Manitoba.

Nanaimo—Wind, S.E.; weather, fair.
Victoria—Barometer, 30.15; temperature, 32; minimum, 32; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Westminster—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 34; minimum, 34; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Vancouver—Temperature, 30; weather, fair.

Other Points—Wind, S.E.; weather, cloudy.
Kamloops—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 26; minimum, 28; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 24; minimum, 26; wind, calm; weather, fair.

Neah—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, 38; minimum, 34; wind, W. 4 miles; weather, cloudy.

Portland, Oregon—Barometer, 30.16; temperature, 38; minimum, 30; wind, N.W. 3 miles; weather, clear.

Tacoma—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 34; minimum, 32; wind, S. 4 miles; weather, fair.

San Francisco—Barometer, 29.98; temperature, 56; minimum, 48; wind, N.W. 6 miles; weather, clear.

Forecast.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Tuesday, Victoria and vicinity.—Moderate to fresh S.W. and W. winds; becoming unsettled with showers to-night or Tuesday.

Lower Mainland.—Moderate to fresh winds; becoming unsettled, with showers to-night or Tuesday.

City News in Brief.

—Boycott non-union cigars.
—Use "HONDI" pure Ceylon tea.
—Use Blue Ribbon Baking Powder.
—Superficial hair removed by electrolysis. Electric Parlour, 114 Yates street.

—Lawn mowers and garden tools in variety at H. A. Brown & Co.'s, Douglas street.

—A large mail was received from Dawson City, Bonnet and Tagish by the Cottage City this morning.

—The usual weekly promenade band concert in the drill hall on Saturday evening was, as usual, well patronized, and the programme contained several excellent selections.

—Ground was broken to-day by Contractor George S. Baker for the erection of the new fire hall on Upper Yates and Cameron streets. The weather being conducive to dispatch in building operations, the work will be pushed with all possible speed.

—Miss Macmillan, who on April 1st severs her connection with the staff of the Jubilee hospital, was on Saturday evening presented by her colleagues with a valuable afternoon tea set, by Miss Macmillan's departure is a source of regret to all who have been associated with her in the work of the hospital.

—On Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Thomson, St. Lawrence street, Rev. W. Leslie Clay united in marriage Capt. Chas. Johnson, of the steamer Alert, and Miss Alma Sandberg, of Victoria. Capt. Christenson gave away the bride, who was attended by Miss Carrie Smith, and Mr. R. A. Anderson supported the groom.

—The popular Saturday evening concert in the hall already secured by Mr. J. G. Brown and his conductors, Mr. H. Stabile made an excellent chairman, and among the most acceptable numbers was a recitation by Mr. Prior of the fable, a piano solo by Miss Vigeland, and songs by Mr. Brown. The First Presbyterian church choir rendered valuable assistance, and Rev. Mr. MacLach delivered an appropriate address.

—Grand Millinery Opening on Tuesday and Wednesday and following days at the Sterling, 88 Yates Street.

—The last and rites were performed yesterday afternoon over the remains of the late Mrs. Geo. Woods, the funeral taking place at the residence of the deceased, 44 Broad street.

A large number of the A. O. F. marched out in a body, and led the procession to the cemetery. Rev. G. F. Sullivan conducted the services. There was a large attendance, and the many beautiful and costly floral tributes signified the esteem in which the deceased lady was held. The following gentlemen assisted as pallbearers: A. Thomas, H. P. Patton, F. Harding, C. Berryman, H. Cole and J. Ross. The arrangements were in charge of W. J. Hanna.

—Many articles suitable for miners cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

—For the afternoon tea table nothing makes such a perfect beverage as "HONDI".

—Get your bicycles fixed up by the old reliable firm, O'Neil & Plimley, the only practical bicycle-makers in city; 42 and 44 Broad street.

—Monuments, the largest stock in the province to select from, and all kinds of cemetery work at A. Stewart, corner Yates and Blanchard streets.

—There will be a social dance in connection with the Convent, Vancouver, A. O. F., to-night in Pythian Castle. The Pythians intend holding a dance on April 5th.

—The Native Sons of British Columbia will meet in the K. of P. Hall, on Wednesday night, when officers will be installed. A banquet will conclude the evening's programme.

—On Tuesday evening of next week the Juvenile Foresters will hold their installation of officers, followed by a supper and magic lantern exhibition. Parents and friends are invited.

—The 11:15 tram car from Spring Ridge ran off the line this morning, the cause being the removal of the guard iron from the line. The service was blocked for some considerable time.

—Mr. J. G. Brown has workmen engaged to-day in tearing out the inner partitions of the old post office building. Four stores, two double ones and two single ones, will be made in the building.

—To-morrow night in Temperance hall the members of Fidelity Temple, in charge of their entertainment, Mrs. L. Hall, will give their second entertainment this season. These young people have been most successful in their concerts, due solely to the meritorious programme provided. The hall is always crowded with friends and patrons, and to-morrow night will be no exception. The programme includes sufficient to please all tastes. Everybody should see the dalgymnists' drill by sixteen girls, and the umbrella drill by ten girls, and many other attractive features. Mr. J. G. Brown will occupy the chair.

—Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, Wednesday and following days at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Johns Brown's bread competition, which took place on Thursday, was a success, and the quality of the bread sent in by the large number of bakers competing speaks well for their ability as bread makers, as well as for the firm's popular brand of "Excelsior" flour.

—The bread was made. The winners of the prizes were as follows: Mrs. S. Corbett, 114 Yates street, 1st; Miss Glennie, Hillside avenue, 2nd; Mrs. Devlin, James street, 3rd; Mrs. Parr, First street, 4th; Mrs. Greive, Victoria West, 5th. The Ideal Provision Store Company were prize winners, but were ruled out as professional bakers. Prize winners used Golden Gate Compound Yeast.

—The case of Short vs. the Federation Canning Company, arising out of the alleged infringement of a patent owned by the plaintiff, was taken up this morning by Mr. Justice Drake. Hon. Joseph Martin and Mr. Alexis Martin appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant company being represented by Mr. Chas. Wilson, Q.C., and Mr. H. G. Hall. The machine upon which the patent was secured is used for the soldering of oval salmon tins, and the plaintiff claims \$10,000 damages consequent upon the defendants having used during the whole of last summer a machine which differed but in unimportant details from his. Models of the machine were produced in court and were closely examined by His Lordship and the counsel engaged in the case during the evidence of the witness Short. The case is proceeding as the Times goes to press.

—Following is the programme of Mr. G. J. Burnett's organ recital (the fourth of the season) to be given in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-morrow evening:

1. Organ—Concert Fantasia—Thayer
G. J. Burnett and B. Hanly.
Anthem—"The Radiant Morn"—Woodward
The Choir.
Solo—"Nearer to Thee"—Burnett
Solo—"Tannhauser March"—Wagner
G. J. Burnett.
Organ—"The Last Good Night"—Sullivan
Solo—"The Chorus of Angels"—Clark
Violin—(a) "Abendlied," Schumann; (b) "Intermezzo," Mascagni.
Solo—"Hosanna in Excelsis"—Burnett
Organ—"The Storm Fantasia"—Lommens
G. J. Burnett.
Solo—"Aldo"—Burnett
Organ—"Gavotte"—Burnett
Duet and Chorus—"The Day is Past"—Miss Clark and Mr. Milling and Choir.

—Stylish American and English Suits just arrived at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—When the votes cast in the aldermanic bye-election on Saturday were counted it was found that only 200 voters in the South Ward had availed themselves of the privilege of assisting in the choice of a representative on the aldermanic board. At the last by-election upwards of 400 ballots were cast, and the total number on the list is between 1,200 and 1,300. The votes cast on Saturday were divided as follows: W. G. Cameron, 129; Edward Bragg, 104; John Hall, 54. The election was presided over by the retiring councillor, consequent upon disqualification of Ald. Wallace Langley.

—On Saturday afternoon the pupils of the Victoria Conservatory of Music gave an excellent recital, of which the following was the programme:

Valse Arabesque, op. 82—Theo. Laik
Miss Ethel Pitts
Alexander March—A. F. "O'Brien"—Weber
Miss Marjorie Carney
Caprice—"Rabbiting Waters"—Coederer
Miss Violet Street
"Kannengiel Overture" op. 10, No. 23—Rubenstein
Miss Edith Gill
Etude from op. 5—Heller
"Tarentelle"—Schubert
"Tarentelle"—Schubert
"Wayward Will"—Pacher
"Maid of Goringham"—Pacher
Miss Ruby Green
Solo—"The Lark"—Behr
Miss Amy Acton
Impromptu, op. 60, No. 3—Schubert
Two pieces in D minor—Schubert
Miss Sharon and Miss Gill
National Anthem.

—The election of benchers of the Law Society took place this morning and resulted as follows: Charles Wilson, Q.C.; E. P. Davis, Q.C.; L. G. McPhillips, Q.C.; E. V. Bodwell, Q.C.; H. D. Heineken, Q.C.; C. E. Pugh, Q.C.; G. E. Corbould, Q.C.; D. E. Ebert, Q.C.; A. H. MacNab, Q.C.

—The election petition against the return of Mr. A. W. Neil, M. P. for Alberni, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Irving this morning and was dismissed, there being no grounds upon which to proceed. No order was made for costs. Mr. Luxton for petitioner and Alexis Martin for the Attorney-General for the respondent.

—The third of the series of farewell recitals given by Mr. Sydney H. Morse and Mr. T. V. Twining took place on Saturday evening in St. William Wallace hall, when those gentlemen were assisted by several ladies and gentlemen prominent in musical circles. There was a good attendance and the concert was of the same high grade of excellence for which Mr. Morse's name is a synonym. The selections by the ladies' mandolin club were much enjoyed, and the trio, "O Memory," by the Misses Lagrin and Mr. Morse was one of the best numbers of the evening.

—Three cases of stealing were before the police magistrate this morning. Two Chinamen were caught by Constable Carson stealing coal from the E. & N. Railway Company's yards, and were sentenced to a month's imprisonment each. Harry Dickson, a white man, who claims that he lately returned from Lake Bennett, fell in with evil company on Saturday night, and while both were under the influence of liquor they stole a corduroy coat, valued at \$4.25, from Anderson & Co. Dickson thought that the fact of his being drunk constituted an extenuating circumstance, but the court reminded him that it could not consider that fact in sentencing him. He, too, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

—On Saturday evening the first session of the legislature of the "Commonwealth of British Columbia" was opened in Pioneer Hall under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Club. Owing to the absence of the "Governor," Mr. Geo. Riley, the speech from the throne was read by Mr. D. C. Cartmel, after which the house proceeded to the election of a speaker, the premier (Mr. J. K. Campbell) moving that Mr. Wm. Smith be appointed to that position. This was seconded by the leader of the opposition, (Mr. W. J. Hanna), and the newly elected speaker was escorted to the chair in due form. Premier Campbell gave notice of some important legislation to be introduced at an early date, and the house proceeded to the discussion of the speech from the throne. The address in reply was made by Mr. A. B. McNeil, and seconded by Mr. A. Short. The debate being continued by Messrs. W. J. Hanna, J. Jardine, John Bell, W. McKay, H. Dawson, W. Elphinstone and E. P. Duff. Mr. McKay moved an amendment to the address, condemning the government for not having introduced the proposed introduction of legislation extending the franchise to women, but it was overwhelmingly defeated. At ten o'clock the debate on the address was adjourned on motion of Premier Campbell, and the house rose, to meet again on Saturday evening next at 8 o'clock.

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Bank of B. N. A.

Annual Meeting of a Prosperous Canadian Institution Held in London.

The Balance Sheet Contains Much of Interest to the Public.

The yearly general meeting of the Bank of British North America was held recently at the offices of the corporation, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C. Mr. Richard H. Glyn presiding.

The secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting.

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RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY,
& YUKON RAILWAY COMPANY.

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by the Great Northern Railway Train.

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Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship

TIME CARD No. 15.

Effective Nov. 14th, 1908. Sub
change without notice.

Str. City of King

FROM TACOMA DAILY (EX-
SUNDAY)

Lv. Tacoma 11
Ar. Seattle 12
Lv. Seattle 1
Ar. Port Townsend 1
Lv. Port Townsend 1
Ar. Victoria 1

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EX-
SUNDAY.
Lv. Victoria 10
A. Port Townsend 10
Lv. Port Townsend 1
A. Seattle 1
Lv. Seattle 1
A. Tacoma 1
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Victoria & Sid-
RAILWAY.
Trains will run between Vict-
Sidney as follows:
DAILY:
Leave Victoria at.....7:30 a.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:30 a.m.
SATURDAY AND SUND-
Leave Victoria at.....7:30 a.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m.

THE GREAT NORTH
75 Government Street, Victoria,
Leave
p.m. S.S. City at Kingston
daily
leaving for Seattle with over-

Indian Pictures

Letter From Mr. G. W. Stevens
of the London Daily
Mail.

He Writes of the Higher
Education of the
Natives.

AGRA.

It is hard to determine who is the more unfortunate man here—a man who has a marriageable daughter, but cannot provide for her marriage, or a man who has a son who has failed to pass an examination? Take the case of the latter first. He starves himself to provide for the education of his son. The son, let us suppose, does his best to pass an examination—most boys do so in this country. But it happens that he fails ill on the first day of his examination. He must thus wait another year. The subjects of his study disgust him; for he had once gone through them. He appears at a sudden examination, but unluckily a sudden dizziness seizes him one day, while writing his answers, he fails to recollect something, with which he was quite familiar, and again fails in the examination. When the news is brought to him that he has failed, he falls down in a swoon. Or something worse happens to him. The poor man makes him something like an idiot for life. If his untimely parent chides him after this, he purchases four pie worth of opium and kills himself. What is a failed candidate? He is a doomed man! He is as doomed as a life convict. Night-keeping and hard study has destroyed his health. Luckily he does not live long. A failed candidate, generally speaking, does not survive his disgrace. He dies either of consumption or of indigestion. He knows he is not wanted in society. If he has evil propensities, he becomes a dangerous member of society. But, luckily, youths belonging to those classes who compete for university honors seldom carry with them any criminal propensities.

No; you are not dreaming. It is an exact transcript of a leading article which lately appeared in the London Daily Mail. I give you my word it did.

Having read it, you can begin to form some idea of that wonder of nature, the Hindu. Or, at least, you can begin to perceive how impossible it is to form any such idea of a wonder as a human being.

This extract is the balm displayed, complete and essential. I suppose there is nothing like it in the world—thousands of people, speaking and writing an alien tongue almost as if it were their own, yet thinking and feeling a whole world apart from the spirit of it. This grotesque prodigy is the fine flower of the system of education which we, with infinite care, have grafted on to the Indian intelligence.

When we began to organize the higher education of India, it was deemed, mainly on the impulse of Macaulay, that it should be founded on an English basis. The ancient language and the ancient philosophies of India were depressed into a secondary place; in the five universities we have set up in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, and Lahore Sanskrit or Pali stands on much the same footing as Latin or Greek, with which India has plainly but the remotest concern.

Examinations. Whether in high schools or in universities, the subjects are English, English literature, English history, English mathematics, English methods of science are the high roads to a degree. The educated natives are to be intellectually indistinguishable from the educated Briton.

On the surface this experiment has been astonishingly successful. In Bengal, and to a less extent in Madras and Bombay, the native took to European education like a duck to water. It is true that he never learned to talk or write exactly like an Englishman; his speech and style have always an exotic flavor; yet the numbers who learned to speak, read, and write fluently, and who passed fairly difficult examinations in a foreign tongue, testify to an application and an elastic intelligence which you will hardly parallel elsewhere. Thousands matriculate in the universities yearly; more than a thousand take degrees. The experiment seems triumphant; and none, naturally, triumph more than the natives themselves. "We have been educated," they say, "and we are now as good as Englishmen."

Very intelligent and shrewd; but we also contend that the Indian—meaning the Bengali—is fully his peer. Or, another day, "It must be borne in mind that the Indian populace are more intelligent than a London populace." And on paper it would seem so.

Unfortunately the whole system of higher education in India is radically vicious in plan, and it is not actually disastrous, at least almost profitless in effect. It is organized solely with a view to results on paper. The universities have been modeled on that of London, which is probably the worst in the world. They do not teach, but only examine. Not merely that; they only examine in set subjects and on set books. The candidate must not be expected to know anything outside his examination. Such an examination can never be any real test of capacity or even of knowledge, but only of memory.

A Useful Gift, but No More: of real education it furnishes no criterion whatever. The consequence is that, in Calcutta at least, a man of fair but not extraordinary intelligence, but of powerful memory can attain to his B.A. degree by simply repeating the words of a book. An analysis of the examination papers shows that a native, if he will take the trouble to learn by heart the intricate questions and notes to his books of English literature, the texts of his books on psychology and ethics, the introduction to his Latin books, and Behn's translation of the same, can write himself B.A. without the feeblest approach to anything that could be called a thought of his own.

That, you may say, is a very bad system, but you can hardly believe that anybody would have the memory

or the application to perform such a feat. You are wrong; it is actually done or as near as makes no difference. A few years ago, at Calcutta, a candidate for the degree of M.A. took up Latin. His translations were literally perfect, only the examiner noted that in every case he began his rendering a few lines before the passage which was printed on the paper given him and finished a few lines later. He had learned the crib by heart, fixing his places by proper names, or, when these were scarce, by some mnemonic arrangement of his own—and there he was! After all, the same thing has been done at Oxford and Cambridge. Many of us used to know whole books of Virgil and Horace by heart in Latin; why should not a Bengali, speaking English and with a direct pecuniary interest in the business, be able to learn them in English?

The examiner in this case reported that his man had failed, whereon the candidate appealed to the governing body. This was

Maily Composed of Natives, who, having the interests of education—that is, of getting degrees—at heart, insisted on the man being allowed to pass in Latin, though, on his own admission, he hardly knew a word of the language. For the bad system is made worse by the fact that the universities have been allowed to come under native management; which means laxity, and after the manner of the native mind. There used to be viva voce examination at Bombay, and, as I learn of a gentleman who had much experience of it, its disclosures were sufficiently amusing. "You say in your papers here," he would say to the examinee, "that Sir Walter Scott is a most beautiful writer. Now here are his works; pick out your favorite." Whereon the examinee would turn green, for this was the very first time he had ever set eyes on so much as the covers of the works of that beautiful writer Scott. But the natives abolished this part of the examination; and in general they are always tending to lower the standard.

It is true that the standard—especially of Bombay—is still fairly high—about that of London, and considerably above that of the pass-man at Oxford or Cambridge. But as it is all a matter of rote, it matters little what the theoretical standard may be. The candidate has a direct pecuniary interest in passing, and no labor will stop him. In the first place, there is government service. The various secretariats absorb a vast number of graduates as clerks, and, though the general influence of the clerk government is here, as everywhere, most pernicious, they make very good clerks indeed. But then there are not nearly enough clerkships to go round. The calendar of the University of Calcutta shows

Over 5,000 of B.A.'s Alone—a couple of batches of three to four hundred apiece, by the way, named Bandopadhyay and Mukhopadhyay respectively. Those who get into the public service are provided for for life; but the others feel that they have been ill-used. They have not yet got clear of the idea of a degree in itself. It is a passport to public employment. How should they, even to have failed in an examination is regarded as giving a claim to a salary? It sounds like comic opera, but I know many men who have had natives again and again appeal for a post with the sole qualification that they have failed in a university examination. Consumption and indigestion spare them somehow, and now failure is almost a degree in itself. "F. M., Calcutta" failed in matriculation—may shortly be expected to appear on the babu's card.

The surplus Bandopadhyays, for whom government India has room to go to reinforce the native press. They are discontented; they have their grievances—though, mark you, they have been educated at the public expense; at the expense, that is, of the ryot—and consequently the native press is steeped in debt. Most of it professes loyalty, but it never misses a chance of carping at the government, or at white men in general. So far, then, as the native press is a danger, it is one which, by the usual irony of India, we have created for ourselves by a false attempt to educate the native. I fancy, for myself, that the Anglo-Indian official is apt to be a little nervous about the native press, and by taking notice of it feeds the vanity on which it lives. It is impertinent, certainly, often wilfully inaccurate, and sometimes, in the vernacular, filthy and malicious; but the best way to deal with it is probably to do nothing. Let disloyalty talk and write as it will; after all, why should a Bengali be loyal to Britain? But the moment it begins to act, shoot and spare not.

May better to get quickly the unfailing deference of the native press. There is, for instance, a monthly review called "The National Magazine," which never fails to please. Its tone is consistently moral, sensible, and dignified, but occasionally its English flowers—a shade luxuriantly. It was some time before I could extricate him, writes an expert on bicycling of a pupil, "when I saw a very much bruised and sprained ankle man was he." Or here is a description of a young man's first step in vice. He heard the soft, delicious, soul-thrilling sounds of music, and saw the youthful natch girls rolled in voluptuous dress, come and sit before him, while the distribution of garlands of jasmine and sprinkling of rose water lent, what is generally termed, a double arrow to the Cupid's bow. A boy correspondent of a daily paper is happily inspired when he says that some of the officials "are in the jungle with gun in the jolly time of Christmas joy." But perhaps obituaries offer most facility for elegance of composition. "One organ says of a pleader—and remember that nearly all the prominent babus follow this trade—"his child-like simplicity fascinated all, and was proof against the demoralizing influences of his honorable profession."

Another gentleman "was a man of common sense, devoted to God all along his life." By the death of a poet he "was compelled to live in his nativity at Somsa." The deceased was

The Gem Hidden at Somsa—quite unknown to many, but known to almost all the Pandits of Bengal. His death has made this part of the country dark as it were.

And now, do you know one more reason why the native seeks university education? The gentleman who arrived at the B.A. degree, and who had not himself to teach himself, is now

The morning frost won't nip so hard
after a cup of Blue Ribbon Tea at breakfast.

seriously replied. He would get a wife with a larger dowry as M.A. than as B.A.; how much larger than as F.M. or nothing? It is sober truth, the fathers of daughters will pay heavily—and do to purchase sons-in-law who have passed examinations.

Did I say comic opera? It is beyond farce; it is beyond the games of the nursery. We have given India the treasures of our Shakespeare, our Bacon, our Huxley. And India uses them as convenient pegs wherefrom to hang quotations on the husband market. O India, India! What jests are perpetrated in thy name!

G. W. STEVENS.

Mines and Mining.

Silverton Notes.

Messrs. Laid and Otto are driving a cross-cut tunnel to tap the ledge on the Humboldt claim, near the Vancouver group.

Work is being done on the Storm claim, adjoining the Noondy, and the owners are well pleased with the showing so far made. The Arlington mine, Sloan City's star property, has been taken over by a Boston syndicate and that big property will now be systematically developed. The lessees on the Noondy claim are meeting with good success and besides several feet of good concentrating ore have six inches of clean steel-galena exposed in the face of their workings. The mine was lately tested, the contract to sink a 200-foot winze in the No. 2 tunnel at the Wakefield mines, are making good headway and are already down 35 feet. This winze is being sunk at a point about 500 feet in from the mouth of No. 2 tunnel and is to be put in from No. 3. When a connection is made the winze and raise will have a combined length of 400 feet.

The present reappearance of winter has had the effect of adding considerably to the amount of ore shipped from this point. Three mines have been taking advantage of it and teams are going up and down the roads, loaded with ore and supplies. On Saturday of last week and on Sunday the Constock teams were worked to their full capacity—and some of the best ore shipped from this point. The work lately done on the A. E. gold claim has resulted in exposing a fine ledge of quartz with a paystreak of from 14 to 18 inches wide that gives average assay returns of \$25 per ton in gold. The quartz closely resembles that of the Congo ledge and, certainly, the ledge lately uncovered has not had enough work done on it to determine whether it is an independent ledge or one that has previously been discovered on one of the adjoining properties. As it is to be sunk on this ledge, and the owners are prepared to do considerable work on the property this spring, The Silvertonian.

A STRANGE QUADRUPED. Dr. F. Moreno, the commissioner of the Argentine Republic who is now in this country in connection with the arbitration over the boundary dispute with Chile, has brought with him to London, I hear, a piece of the skin of the mysterious quadruped which is said to exist in the interior of the territory of Santa Cruz in Patagonia. According to the reports of the Indians, it is a strange creature, with long claws and a terrifying appearance, impossible to kill because it has a body impenetrable alike to firearms and missiles. The piece of skin which Dr. Moreno has here fully confirms this description. I am told by an expert who has seen it, and a close examination and study lead to the conviction that the animal to which the skin belonged was about the size of a cow. This specimen will shortly be sent to the British museum, but it may be added that hopes are entertained that a whole skin, with the skeleton, will be found. It was obtained for the purpose of this is one of the main objects of Harry Cavendish's expedition to Patagonia.

It is stated that a combination of 25 rolling mills, outside the National Steel Company and American Tinplate Company has been effected in New York. The new combine consists of plants in Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and will be incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000,000. The new combine will be a great benefit to the steel industry of the United States.

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Provincial News.

KAMLOOPS.

Miss Partridge left for the coast on Thursday night, after spending the winter months here. W. Roper arrived here from England last Wednesday, and is paying a visit to his uncle at Cherry Creek, where he will stay several days. Mr. Roper intends visiting Vancouver to look after his investments there, after which he sails for New Zealand and will make a tour of the world.

SILVERTON.

Tom Cummins, who has been working for some time past at the Constock mine, was taken to the hospital on Tuesday. He has been sick for some time. While bringing down a load of ore from the Vancouver mine on Tuesday, A. P. McDonald had the misfortune to jump over, or, at least, to fall over the first switchback. Fortunately no one was hurt and no damage done, although considerable trouble was experienced in reloading the ore down to the next switchback to be reloaded.

REVELSTOCK.

C. Gamble, C.E., provincial engineer, is gone up Fish creek to report on the public works called for in that section this season. President Pool, of the Great Western mines, returned from the Nettie L. on Thursday, after seeing the development and work well under way.

The surveys started from the Kootenay Lake and have been proceeding steadily on Friday morning. Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning D. Stearns, the night despatcher at the C. P. R. depot, discovered that the wood-work of the bridge over the river, which was being repaired, had been destroyed by fire. The fire brigade was on the spot and the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. More damage was done by water than by the flames.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The ship Brunel was placed in position at the Royal City Mills wharf on Saturday and will commence loading in a few days. These mills are kept very busy just now running night and day.

The timber and plank for the new Clarkson street bridge have been delivered. The work of reconstructing the bridge will now be pushed with all possible speed. Mr. Hugh Wilson has been awarded the contract for finishing the court house. The contract includes plastering, plumbing, heating, lighting and painting. The contract price is in the neighborhood of \$7,000. Work will be commenced next week, and the agreement calls for the completion of the same by June 30th. The contractors who now occupy the provincial jail expect to move into their new quarters.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. A. Walters, late of Ashcroft, has purchased the Texada hotel. The fire department has only been called out twice this month and on neither occasion was there found to be any real need for the services of the firemen.

Among the passengers arriving by the steamer Cutch on Friday evening was Mr. J. B. Charleson, who is entrusted with an important Dominion government work in the Yukon. He was accompanied by Mr. J. C. Tache, an engineer of the public works department; Mr. Richardson, head of the telegraph party, and Messrs. J. E. Gobel and A. Boyer, secretaries. Seventeen men accompany the telegraph line between Lake Bennett and Dawson, and the removal of obstructions in the river in the vicinity. Among the guests at the Hotel Vancouver is Mr. E. A. J. Perival, a prominent mining man of Spokane, and extensively interested in Camp McKinney properties. Mr. Perival carries much property of the military government from Camp McKinney properties. He says the gold is all in chimneys and not in rivers, which is an assurance that it runs straight along and is not pocketed.

On Friday night Sergeant North, assisted by J. D. W. and J. W. W., and officers E. F. and M. H., raided a Chinese gambling house, 23 Dupont street, and made 25 arrests. Previous to the raid, a plan of the premises was obtained, but, notwithstanding, the officers

had no little difficulty in heading off the wily Chinese gamblers. After the arrest, several of the Orientals put up \$25 and were allowed to go home to bed. These failed to show up in the police court on Saturday and consequently the \$25 has gone to enrich the city treasury. The Chinese who did attend court, pleaded guilty, and were fined \$20 or \$40 days each.

ASHCROFT.

Mr. James Haddock, who has been on the sick list for a few days is again out, somewhat improved in health but not well. The tree planting committee have their work well in hand, and men are hard at work making the necessary boxes for protecting the young trees from wind and cattle. Some two to three hundred trees will be set out.

So far very few men have passed through Ashcroft for Cariboo. There should be a good labor demand for men this season. At the present time there is a scarcity of deep gravel-miners, and good wages are paid to all who are employed. Owing to the very small attendance at school, on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in Ashcroft, the school trustees have decided to close the school for a week. It should be clearly understood, however, that the fever is of a very mild type, and there seems to be no danger provided the patients have careful attention. The unavoidable inconvenience always attendant in such cases seems to be the most serious aspect of the matter—Muing Journal.

The executive committee of the athletic club is busy getting things in shape for an early start. Some part of the gymnasium outfit is already ordered and will be in Ashcroft, it is expected, by the 1st of April. The committee have engaged the town hall. This most difficult problem the committee had to deal with was to find suitable grounds for outdoor sports. A number of places were suggested, but after inspection by members of the committee, it was decided that the only really suitable grounds were those situated on the far side of the railway tracks. These will require some clearing up, which the committee are arranging to have done.

A HUNDRED REASONS.

Can be given why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best and most effective cure for every form of indigestion.

They are in the tablet form which retains their good qualities indefinitely, while liquid preparations become stale and useless with age.

They are convenient, can be carried in the pocket and taken when needed. They are pleasant to take.

After each meal dissolve one or two of them in the mouth and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermentation, half-digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy; the successful physician of today is the specialist, the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting food forming foods.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt one, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the State of Michigan alone, have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 30 cents per package.

The muster rolls of the Cuban army are still locked up in the desk of Senor Rafael Torruente, chairman of the ex-territory of the military government, at Havana, and the \$3,000,000 sent by the United States to pay the Cuban troops remains in unbroken packages on board the transport Barnstable, the military administration being unable to partition the cash among the mired battalions who are awaiting the division, until they can obtain the muster rolls.

New Orleans is about to erect a statue of General Beauregard by public subscription. It already has statues of Robert E. Lee and Albert Sydney Johnston.

THE ELYSEE AND ITS TENANTS.

When M. Loubet enters in a few days on his occupancy of the Paris Elysee he will become its seventeenth occupant since it sprang into existence just a hundred and eighty years ago. Molt built the house, in what was then a remote suburb, for Louis de la Tour d'Auvergne, Comte d'Evreux, who had married the daughter of Condé, the financier. Madame de Pompadour was the next tenant. The millionaire Benjoin succeeded her, and remodelled the architecture, besides laying out the gardens. For a few years before the revolution the Duchesse de Bourbon lived there, bequeathing to it the name of the Elysee-Bourbon. For a time it served as a printing establishment, and also as a sort of Vaudeville for the people. The Napoleon I. granted it to Murat, and signed it with his name, his second abdication. In 1814 Wellington is said to have had his quarters there for a brief period, and it was certainly occupied by the Comte d'Artois. The restoration saw it transformed to the Elysee Due de Berry, and in 1830 the Comte de Montebello, who was then president of the Second Republic. Since then six presidents have made it their official home—London Chronicle.

The printing of the new constitution of the Republic of Cuba is now in progress. The new constitution is now being printed at Havana.

Our new medical book will be mailed without charge in plain sealed envelope.

BRIE MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICAN GIRLS' AND MARRIAGE.

Professor D. R. McAnnally, in the London Times Journal, has an interesting article on "The American Girl's Chances of Marriage." He shows how age affects the American girl's chances, how they are affected by business conditions and war, in which States her chances are best, in which worst, the influence of education on matrimony, marriages in the country, etc. This writer asserts that the American girl's chances of securing a husband are considerably better than the European girl's, for the reason that there are but 965 women to every 1,000 men in the United States, while in the countries of the Old World there are more women than men.

MUCH IN MOLES.

A Professor Explains How They Delineate the Owner's Character.

There are more ways of reading a man's character than by his "bumps" or facial features. Phrenology and physiognomy have now many younger rivals to contend with, such as searology, or divination by rheoscopy, or divination by ink spots, or palmistry, or divination by cheeks and mouth; and pedomania, divination by the feet.

The London professors of these occult sciences complain that business is not so brisk as might be wished. Londoners, they say, are very conservative, even in the way they like their "searometers" told. Especially are the professors of foot reading loud in their grumbling.

It may be that people fight shy of paying for having the soles of their feet searographed. Alas, however, whatever the cause, it is not making the searist's bread. It is expected, it has a hint in its progress, so to speak, that "ancient" and "searography" are doing better.

Reading the character by moles has not, however, been so successful. It is expected, it has a hint in its progress, so to speak, that "ancient" and "searography" are doing better. Reading the character by moles has not, however, been so successful. It is expected, it has a hint in its progress, so to speak, that "ancient" and "searography" are doing better.

It can look backward further than Benjamin's Man, and can guess at the future much more accurately than Mr. Wells. Why, it is said, tell us what your future will be like. That is what I told for a married man on the Daily Mail staff, and he went home and informed his wife that he was destined to become a widower, and that his wife was to be a "pious, pious, pious" woman, with a "pious, pious, pious" husband, and a "pious, pious, pious" family.

The professor, for the purpose of publication, would only give a general sort of outline as to what moles signify. So he says: "If a mole appears on the right side of the upper lip, just a little below the corner of the mouth, it signifies, in other words, extraordinary good fortune. If it is possessed by a woman, she will be pretty or beautiful, graceful, healthy in body, direct and tactful. Nine chances out of ten she will marry well and live happily, for she is sure to make an excellent wife and an exemplary mother. Her best time for marriage is between sixteen and twenty-five."

"Many persons have moles on their foreheads. If a man has one on his right side he will be successful in commercial enterprise, and will be a woman's position of the mole denotes the inheritance of hereditary wealth. But if the mole is on the left side of the forehead, then it signifies the unfortunate male possessor that he is going to be imprisoned. To a woman it foretells that she will have a husband who is probably replete in foreign countries."

"If a mole is situated in the middle of the forehead it denotes in a man a cruel, selfish, and in a woman it signifies foolishness, extreme simplicity, and blindness."

"A mole on the back of the neck foretells a happy life, but menaces the wear with an untimely death by drowning."

"Moles on both sides of the neck oppose such other perfect dangers and perils with ill fortune."

"A man having a mole on the left side of his upper lip seldom marries. Such a man on a woman signifies trials, tribulations, and suffering. If the mole is on the right side, it signifies a woman to be a prudent, and men should beware of her."

"If situated in the hollow of a chin a brown or red mole denotes a woman to be quarrelsome and contentious. On the edge of the chin it denotes a man to be a quarrelsome, and a long life, whatever color it may be, excepting black, which is nearly always significant of evil and misfortune."

"To have a mole on the throat is most unlucky. It indicates that the possessor will die by the hand of justice, or should it appear as a wart, that he will find a watery grave, either by accident or design."

Thus you will see there is more in a mole than meets the eye—London Daily Mail.

Nearly everyone needs a good spring medicine, and Hoad's Sarsaparilla is by all odds the best. It is a good spring medicine, and Hoad's Sarsaparilla is by all odds the best. It is a good spring medicine, and Hoad's Sarsaparilla is by all odds the best.

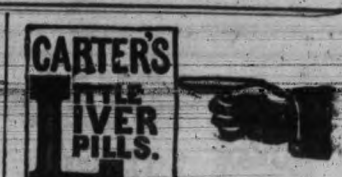
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LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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Is the cause of so many lives that have been lost by the neglect of the liver.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In rapid cures, 6 or 8 pills, taken by draughts, or with tea, or with food.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
Made from pure grape cream of tartar

Along the Waterfront.

Steamer Tacoma, Capt. Dixon, spent Saturday evening at the outer wharf discharging Chinese and Japanese merchandise. She left Hongkong on February 26th and reached Kobe on March 27th, after a pleasant run. Here a party of two days was made taking on board cargo and a party of 227 Japanese immigrants, who are hurrying in fear of restrictive legislation. After a run of two days, in which as told in another column, she was shaken up by a seismic disturbance, Yokohama was reached on March 26th. Here the passenger list was further increased by 117, making a total of 344 Japanese and 99 Chinese. The steamer, the largest of the Pacific, was ever carried across the Pacific. Yokohama was left on the 26th, and fine weather was experienced until the meridian was crossed on the 16th. The following day a strong southeast breeze caused the ship to roll considerably. This weather was encountered until the 18th, when it cleared and remained fine until the arrival here. The saloon passengers were Messrs. Nelson, of Nelson, Wash.; post master and the man bearing the honor of having the little town named after him; Henry, Keen, Lewis and Yokoi, and Juggia. News was brought by the Tacoma that Captain J. McGillivray, of the N. P. liner Glenora, was taken sick on the voyage to Yokohama, and remained at the Japanese port for medical attention. Mr. J. Hutchison, chief officer, took the steamer on to Hongkong as master. News was also given that the steamer Monmouthshire is bound here with the dread yellow flag at her masthead. She had smallpox on board at Yokohama, and was reported to be coming to this port to go into quarantine. Speaking of the outbreak on her and on the Pacific Mail liner steamer China, the Tacoma's doctor says that those afflicted came from the interior of China, where, according to report, the disease is epidemic. There is still sickness on the coast. He had a very busy time on the Tacoma's passage, spending night and day watching lest any contagious disease should break out among her horde of Japs.

The American training ship Adams is to come here this summer. She will arrive here on July 20th, and remain until the 26th. According to a dispatch from San Francisco, the Adams sailed on Wednesday to lower California, from where she will proceed to Hawaii, spending two or three weeks at Honolulu and Hilo. On June 19 the vessel will sail for Puget Sound. She will be at Port Angeles July 15 to 20; Victoria, 20th to 22nd; Tacoma, July 22 to August 1; Seattle, 1st to 3rd; Port Townsend, 8th to 12th; Portland, 16th to 23rd. The Adams has a big crew, composed in the main of apprentices. The boys have been carefully drilled by Capt. Hook and his officers, and are said to be a credit to their instructors and the flag under which they have elected to serve.

British ship Drumhargh, now at Montevideo, is more seriously damaged than was at first supposed. She was on her way from Liverpool to this port with a full cargo of general merchandise for Victoria and Vancouver merchants, and was caught in a hurricane. Some of her spars and upper works were carried away, and the cargo shifted. A cable received from the Uruguay port says the repairs being made on her before she is fit to continue her voyage will cost \$12,500.

According to a dispatch from San Francisco, the steamer General, which for the last six weeks has been cruising off the California coast, has put into Port Ross for water. As a result of her cruise she has 2213 sealions on board a record catch.

The German bark Bromp, which reached Guymon on March 12th, from Hamburg, via Acapulco and San Blas, will sail in a few days for this port.

American bark Alex, McNeil left Santa Rosalia on March 2nd for this port to load another cargo of mining props for the Mexican coast mines.

Steamer Dilgo is down. She was at Departure Bay last evening in tow of the Pioneer and will have reached Seattle by this afternoon.

Princess Louise left New Westminster at 1:30, connecting with the train.

They've imitated everything else, but they've never been able to imitate the quality of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Big Fire at Dawson

Cottage City Brings News of Another Conflagration in the Klondike Capital.

A Number of Buildings Totally Destroyed—A Woman Badly Burnt.

Steamer Cottage City reached port this morning bringing news of another big conflagration at the Klondike capital. Irwin Miller, who has already become famous in the land just below the arctic circle, brought the news. He made the trip out in 91 days with a team of dogs, which, he says, he would not part with for \$5,000 in shifting gold.

The fire, he says, occurred on Saturday, March 14th, five days before he left in the section of Dawson known as the waterfront division. It started in the California restaurant owned by Messrs. Miller and Carroll, and situated opposite the Pioneer saloon. The cause as far as could be learned was a defective chimney which allowed the flames from the kitchen flue to fire the roof. Here the fire smoldered for some hours, and while the tables were crowded with hungry Dawsonians at the eventide meal, it suddenly burst into flames as though the place had been struck by lightning. It blazed into the kitchen and its dancing flames soon drove the men from the tables and in to the street. They had hardly been tumbled out—tumbled into the cold, when in answer to an alarm, the chemical came up on the run and Chief Fletcher and his band of fire fighters, amongst whom is Charles Bush of this city, began to fight the flames. The fire had then, however, gained considerable headway, and had burst into the nearby restaurant of Wright and Pfeiffer, where, as in the case of the other restaurant, a number of customers were obliged to leave their meals untouched and run for their lives. Then the consuming element swept northward with a roar into the Valley Meat Market, owned by S. D. Saunders, and many carcasses of beef were consumed. Then the beef being overdone and the building nothing but some charred embers, it swept on to the well stocked provision store of Johnston McDougall and Burt, known as the Yukon Trading Co. This store carried a stock worth \$120,000. Luckily, however, a number of citizens who had banded themselves into an amateur salvage corps, had managed, in the meantime, to get a large portion of the goods out, but the loss was not small. The building went as did the others, and large quantities of goods were destroyed. As this store burnt another roar was heard nearby, and the paint store of Anderson Brothers was swept out with its big stock of paints and decorative goods. An open space prevented a further spread of the fire.

A scene of confusion prevailed during the whole evening. Men were hurrying here and there with the possessions of the unfortunate, and in this confusion the chief got in his work. Many losses were afterwards reported. A number of accidents also occurred. Miller and Carroll and Messrs. Miller, the proprietors of the restaurant in which the fire originated, were badly burned. The latter, who was asleep at the time the building burst into flames, ran out in his nightdress, which took fire. Miners wrapped her up in their coats and extinguished the fire, but not before she had suffered considerably, and it was feared fatally. They lost their all, including their savings, amounting to about \$500.

The loss was in all about \$14,500, made up as follows: California restaurant, \$2,800; Wright and Pfeiffer, \$1,500; S. D. Saunders, Valley Meat Market, \$2,500; Anderson Bros., paint store, \$3,500; Johnston, McDougall and Burt, \$4,000; Sargent and Pinsky, \$2,000; total, \$14,500.

TEN LIVES LOST.

A Party of Hornby Island Residents Drowned in the Straits.

The northern waters have claimed as their victims, according to news brought to Nanaimo on Saturday, ten lives, being those of a party which adventured in a small boat, the Triton, from Alert Bay to Hornby Island, a little over a month ago.

On February 25th William Ford, Jr., his aged mother and two sisters, 18 and 15 years old respectively; Mrs. Harry, Thames and her daughter, Hilda, 10 years old, with three little children, and another woman whose name is unknown, left Alert Bay for Qualicum, their home. Since then nothing has been heard of them, but wreckage which has been identified as having formed part of the Triton has been straggled along the coast, and in the opinion of those most likely to know there is but little doubt that those who entrusted themselves upon her have been drowned.

In explanation of the fact that so large a number of people would venture in a 5-ton sloop in such treacherous waters as those which are found around the northern end of the island, it should be said that the owner of the Triton, Mr. Ford, was an experienced navigator and regarded as especially expert in handling such a boat as that in which the party embarked. It is probable that the boisterous weather which prevailed shortly after the sloop left Alert Bay and which continued for several days, proved too much even for him, and that unable to weather the gales, the vessel was capsized. The friends of the unfortunate on Hornby Island have entertained fears for their safety for some time, as it was understood when they left there for Alert Bay that the return journey would be made by March 1st, and the news of the finding of the wreckage has been heard of again.

The news was brought to Nanaimo on Saturday by Mr. Joseph Fletcher of Qualicum, who knew the Ford-Thames party well, Mr. Ford being a rancher

near Qualicum, and the Thames being living in the same vicinity. Mr. Ford's father resides in Honolulu, his mother being on a visit to her son.

The disaster has created widespread grief in the scattered community in which those who have perished were so well known, and it is regretted that Mr. Ford did not yield to the earnest protestations of his friends at Alert Bay who begged of him not to undertake the voyage at the time.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Toronto Typographical Union Eulogizes the Late William Cullin.

At a recent meeting, the members of the Union in Toronto, with which the late William Cullin was connected for many years, passed the following resolution:

"It having come to the knowledge of this union that death had laid its hand on one of the old landmarks of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, in the person of William Cullin, who lately died in Victoria, B.C., he having occupied the presidential chair of this Union, and also honorably represented our Union at the International Convention, Cincinnati, 1870; also his name is recorded as a member on our national charter. Be it therefore resolved, that Typographical Union, No. 91, hereby place on record its deep and sincere regret at the death of William Cullin, who for many years, and with his union honors rich upon him till the last, it is a pleasing fact to know that during half a century of union usefulness, not one black spot, not one breath of suspicion, could be attached to his union or private character. His long and active career in the ranks of Typographical Unionism is one worthy of emulation by all printers who desire to elevate their fellow-craftsmen and spread broadcast the principles of true Unionism.

"Be it also resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of deceased, Victoria Typographical Union No. 201, and the Typographical Journal."

FROM THE COAST.

Queen City Returns With 913 Sealions From the Mermaid.

Steamer Queen City arrived in port this morning after a voyage through tranquil seas from Cape Scott. She carried an unusually large number of passengers, there being aboard, among whom were the following: Mrs. Thompson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Serrant, Mrs. Lane, H. Kelly, J. W. Ladd, Geo. Logan, W. D. Munro, R. Elliot, W. M. Brewster, S. C. Stevenson, T. J. Stevenson, Father Van Neville, A. J. Clyde, manager of the Quatsino Mining & Smelting Company, W. J. Feaker and Miss Feaker, of Kyquod, and F. Speck, brother and wife.

The Queen City brought forty-three tons of ore, twenty-three being from Hayes camp, ten from Clayquot, and ten from Quatsino. The Clayquot shipment is the initial one from Jacobson's Iron Cap mine. She also had a ton from the Three's, Short's claim on Granite creek, and a ton of the phenomenal strike a week or two ago.

Among the freight which she brought was 913 sealions, transferred to her from the schooner Mermaid, which was lying in Ucluelet and intending pulling out for the north in a few days. At San Juan the Queen City passed and spoke the Diana, with 320 skins aboard; and her skipper had evidently become discouraged, for he was contemplating putting her for a course in search of seal. Difficult, however, was being experienced in shipping a crew. Many of the present crew refuse to article for the proposed voyage, and the trip may in consequence be abandoned.

Mining operations in many of the west coast properties are suspended owing to the great fall of snow which interferes with the work.

PERSONAL.

A. Fill, of Buffalo, is domiciled at the Driad.

S. H. Holmes, of Vancouver, is at the Dominion.

Y. McCabe, of Nanaimo, is registered at the Dominion.

Hon. F. Peters returned on Saturday from Vancouver.

Dr. Milne was a passenger from Vancouver on Saturday.

J. M. Chirafian, of Kamloops, is a guest at the Dominion.

E. G. Wilson, barrister, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Dominion.

One Wilson, who was a passenger from Vancouver on Saturday.

M. A. Brown, of London, England, is registered at the Driad.

H. D. Chirafian, of the N.P.R., Port land, Oregon, is at the Driad.

W. F. Bullen was a passenger from Vancouver on the Charming on Saturday evening.

Andrew J. Clyde, manager of the Quatsino G. M. Company, is at the Driad.

J. S. Edwards and wife, of Port Arthur, and J. Gray, of Vancouver, are registered at the Queen's.

Chas. Helser, of Nelson, and B. C. Miller, of Montreal, are among the recent arrivals at the Driad.

J. C. Macleure, Vancouver; Chas. Macleure, Kamloops; H. H. Saunders, Seattle; and J. Prescott, of Union Bay, are at the New England.

A. V. R. Lect, Pomonca; C. H. Blackburn, Brandon; D. Edwards, Vancouver; and S. Porter, of Seattle, are among the recent arrivals at the Dominion.

H. D. Birchall, Toronto; T. A. Brady, Boston; A. H. McNeill, Roseland; J. C. Phillips, Vancouver; J. B. Webster, A. H. Gilmore and N. R. Turner, of Vancouver, are guests at the Driad.

W. W. Brown, of Vancouver; H. McLean, Montreal; A. G. Garrett, Vancouver; A. J. Keppell, Vancouver; J. Leslie, Toronto; S. F. MacKenzie, Vancouver; B. H. Short, Vancouver; and S. W. Batten, of Atlin, are domiciled at the Victoria.

Secretary Elworthy has incorporated the debates of the board of trade upon the Carlin charter last week, in a pamphlet form, and any members who wish copies to make to friends can have them upon applying at his office.

A substitute for emery powder has been discovered by a chemist, and is said to be 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit, and the resulting powder is equal as a polishing material to emery.

First-class shave, 10c., 101 Douglas.

Sporting Intelligence.

Although it would seem that Association football will never attain to the same measure of popularity in Victoria as Rugby, there are indications that interest in the "hockey" game is large and growing.

On Saturday afternoon at Caledonia grounds, of course the game was an important one, and it was known that the teams were well matched and both in the game to win. The Nanaimo players, fresh with the victory of last Saturday, arrived by the noon train and presented the appearance of being in the "pink" of condition. Subsequently they proved that they were playing in good form, but the local boys proved too much for them, and the victory was secured by Victoria with a score of 3 to 1, leaving the teams tied in the contest—two points each. Victoria won the toss and Captain Lorimer decided to play down hill against the wind, but having the advantage of the sun behind, at the commencement it seemed that Victoria forwards played somewhat loosely, but this was explained when it was noticed that Erskine had volunteered to fill center forward for after three years' absence from the football field it was naturally a little time before he got his old form back again. Later in the game he did well and the play materially improved. The local players started well, but the Nanaimo forwards played somewhat loosely, but this was explained when it was noticed that Erskine had volunteered to fill center forward for after three years' absence from the football field it was naturally a little time before he got his old form back again. Later in the game he did well and the play materially improved. The local players started well, but the Nanaimo forwards played somewhat loosely, but this was explained when it was noticed that Erskine had volunteered to fill center forward for after three years' absence from the football field it was naturally a little time before he got his old form back again. Later in the game he did well and the play materially improved. 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